Michigan Department of Treasury 496 (Rev.06/08)

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# Auditing Procedures Report v1.04

Reset Form

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issued under Public Act 2 of 1968, as amended.			V-1-1
Unit Name QUINCY FIRE ASSOCIATION	County BRANCH	Type OTHER	MuniCode
Opinion Date-Use Calendar Jul 10, 2008	Audit Submitted-Use Calendar Aug 13, 2008	Fiscal Year-Use Drop	List 2008

If a local unit of government (authorities & commissions included) is operating within the boundaries of the audited entity and is NOT included in this or any other audit report, nor do they obtain a stand-alone audit, enclose the name(s), address(es), and a description(s) of the authority and/or commission

# Place a check next to each "Yes" or non-applicable question below. Questions left unmarked should be those you wish to answer "No".

- Are all required component units/funds/agencies of the local unit included in the financial statements and/or disclosed in the X reporting entity notes to the financial statements? 2. Does the local unit have a positive fund balance in all of its unreserved fund balances/unrestricted net assets? X X Were the local unit's actual expenditures within the amounts authorized in the budget? X 4. Is this unit in compliance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Department of Treasury? 5. Did the local unit adopt a budget for all required funds? Was a public hearing on the budget held in accordance with State statute? 7. Is the local unit in compliance with the Revised Municipal Finance Act, an order issued under the Emergency Municipal Loan Act,  $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ and other guidance as issued by the Local Audit and Finance Division? Has the local unit distributed tax revenues, that were collected for another taxing unit, timely as required by the general X property tax act? Do all deposits/investments comply with statutory requirements including the adoption of an investment policy? 10. Is the local unit free of illegal or unauthorized expenditures that came to your attention as defined in the Bulletin for Audits of X Local Units of Government in Michigan, as revised (see Appendix H of Bulletin.) 11. Is the unit free of any indications of fraud or illegal acts that came to your attention during the course of audit that have not X been previously communicated to the Local Audit and Finance Division? (If there is such activity, please submit a separate report under separate cover.) 12. Is the local unit free of repeated reported deficiencies from previous years? X 13. Is the audit opinion unqualified? 14. If not, what type of opinion is it? NA
- 16. Has the board or council approved all disbursements prior to payment as required by charter or statute?
   17. To your knowledge, were the bank reconciliations that were reviewed performed timely?

X 19. If so, was it attached to the audit report?

15. Has the local unit complied with GASB 34 and other generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP)?

General Fund Revenue: \$ 180,876.00

18. Are there reported deficiencies?

General Fund Expenditure: \$ 176,158.00

Major Fund Deficit Amount: \$ 0.00

General Fund Balance:	\$ 58,474.00
Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt (see instructions):	\$ 0.00

We affirm that we are certified public accountants (CPA) licensed to practice in Michigan. We further affirm the above responses have been disclosed in the financial statements, including the notes, or in the Management Letter (Reported deviations).

CPA (First Name) MICHAEL	Last WILSON Name	Ten Digit Lice	nse Number 1101	017570
CPA Street Address 127 W. CHICAGO RD,	City STURGIS	State Mi	Zip Code 49091	Telephone +1 (269) 651-3228
CPA Firm Name NORMAN & PAULSEN, P.C.	Unit's Street 47 Cole Address	City C	Quincy	LU Zip 49082

# QUINCY FIRE ASSOCIATION BRANCH COUNTY, MICHIGAN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

MARCH 31, 2008

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Jerrel T. Norman (1941-1982)

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Board Quincy Fire Association

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Quincy Fire Association, Michigan, as of and for the year ended March 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the Association's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Quincy Fire Association management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Quincy Fire Association, as of March 31, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison schedules, as identified in the table of contents, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Norman & Paulson, P.C.

July 10, 2008

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of the Quincy Fire Association financial performance provides an overview of the Association's financial activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Please read it in conjunction with the Association's financial statements.

### Financial Highlights

The Association's overall financial position increased by \$787 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, which represents .15 percent of the net asset position at the beginning of the year.

The Association's Governmental Funds reflected a total fund balance at March 31, 2008 of \$58,474, which was an increase of \$4,718 from the prior year end.

The total Governmental Fund expenditures for the year ended March 31, 2008, amounted to \$176,158, of which \$165,113 were funded from intergovernmental support and \$13,830 from contributions.

### Using This Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The statement of net assets and the statement of activities provide information about the activities of the Association as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Association's finances. This longer-term view uses the accrual basis of accounting so that it can measure the cost of providing services during the current year, and whether the supporting governmental units have funded the full cost of providing government services.

The Fund financial statements present a short-term view; they tell us how the supporting governmental units' resources were spent during the year, as well as how much is available for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Association's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the Association's most significant funds.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### The Association as a Whole

The following table shows, in a condensed format, the net assets as of the current year end and compared to the prior year end under the modified accrual basis of accounting:

		Governmental Funds			
		2008	2	007	
Assets	\$	58,474	\$	56,234	
Liabilities				2,478	
Fund Balance	<u>\$</u>	58,474	\$	53,756	

The following table shows, in a condensed format, the net assets of the current year end and compared to the prior year end as required by GASB 34 stated under the full accrual basis.

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>			
		2008		2007
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	58,474 454,321	\$	56,234 458,252
Total assets		512,795		514,486
Current and other liabilities		-		2,478
Net assets Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted		454,321 58,474		458,252 53,756
Total net assets	\$	512,795	\$	512,008

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following table shows the changes of the net assets during the current year as compared to the prior year, under the modified accrual basis of accounting:

	Governmental Funds			
		2008		2007
Revenue				
Intergovernmental support	\$	165,113	\$	155,436
Interest		1,460		806
Contributions		13,830		24,636
Miscellaneous		473		4,805
Total revenue		180,876		185,683
Program expenses				
Public safety - fire protection		176,158		161,135
Excess (deficiency)	<u>\$</u>	4,718	\$	24,548

The following table shows, in a condensed format, the changes in net assets as of the current year as compared to the prior year as required by GASB 34 stated under the full accrual basis of accounting.

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>			
Devenues		2008		2007
Revenues Program revenues				
Charges for services Grants and contributions General revenues	\$	165,113 13,830		155,436 24,636
Investment earnings Miscellaneous		1,460 473		806 4,805
Total revenues		180,876		185,683
Expenses Public safety - fire protection		180,089		172,248
Change in net assets	\$	787	\$	13,435

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### The Association's Funds

Our analysis of the Association's major funds begins on page 8, following the government-wide financial statements. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the significant funds, not the Association as a whole. Major funds for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 include the General Fund. The General Fund pays for all of the Association's public safety services and is funded primarily by charges to participating governmental units.

### General Fund Budgetary Highlights

As shown in the required supplemental information, the Association budgeted an increase of \$50 in the original budget, and an increase of \$2,965 in the amended budget. Actual operating results ended up as an increase of \$4,718.

### Capital Assets and Debt Administration

During the year ended March 31, 2008, the Association made improvements to the jaws of life for \$27,966 and purchased fire hose for \$7,023, which were funded by the participating governmental units and contributions.

The Association has no long-term debt obligations.

### Contacting the Association's Management

This financial report is intended to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors with a general overview of the Association's finances and to show the Association's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the Association office.



# STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS MARCH 31, 2008

	Primary <u>Government</u>
	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
ASSETS  Cash and cash equivalents  Due from other governmental units  Prepaid and other assets  Capital assets - net	\$ 49,762 - 8,712 454,321
Total assets	512,795
LIABILITIES  Accounts payable  Due to other governmental units	
Total liabilities	
NET ASSETS Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted	454,321 58,474
Total net assets	\$ 512,795

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

			1	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for	n Revenue Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental
Primary government Governmental activities: Public safety	<u>\$ 180,089</u>	<u>\$ 165,113</u>	\$ 13,830	\$ (1,146)
	General rev Unrestric Miscellar	ted invest	ment earnings	1,460 473
	Total	general rev	venues	1,933
	CHANGE IN N	IET ASSETS		787
	NET ASSETS	- BEGINNING	$\mathcal{G}$	512,008
	NET ASSETS	- ENDING		<u>\$ 512,795</u>



# GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET MARCH 31, 2008

		General Fund
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Due from other governmental units Prepaid expenditures	\$	49,762 - 8,712
Total assets	\$	58,474
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE Liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other governmental units  Total liabilities	\$	
FUND BALANCE Designated for fire truck Designated for fire barn Designated for uniforms Designated for training and fire safety Unreserved, undesignated		9,243 4,725 2,744 10,552 31,210
Total fund balance		58,474
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$</u>	58,474

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

# GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES MARCH 31, 2008

Total governmental fund balances

58,474 \$

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.

\$ 633,536 (179,215) 454,321 Governmental capital assets Less accumulated depreciation

Net assets of governmental activities

512,795

# GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

	General Fund
REVENUES Intergovernmental support Interest Contributions Miscellaneous	\$ 165,113 1,460 13,830 473
Total revenues	180,876
EXPENDITURES Public safety - fire protection Capital outlay  Total expenditures	141,170 34,988 176,158
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	4,718
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR	53,756
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 58,474</u>

### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 4,718

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Expenditures for capital assets 34,988
Depreciation expense (38,919)

Change in net assets of governmental activities <u>\$ 787</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Quincy Fire Association conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental entities. GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. The more significant accounting policies establishing GAAP and used by the Association are discussed below.

### Reporting Entity

The Quincy Fire Association, by law, is not a separate entity, but a fund shared by the participating governmental units. The Quincy Village Board, the Algansee Township Board, the Butler Township Board, and Quincy Township Board have allowed the Association to report as a separate unit.

The Quincy Fire Association operates under a Chairman - joint board form of government and provides the following services as authorized under its inter-local agreement:

Provide fire and rescue protection services to the Village of Quincy and the Townships of Algansee, Butler, and Quincy.

Basis of Accounting - Government-Wide Financial Statements - The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the Association as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. These statements distinguish between activities that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This is the same approach used in preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which the governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Therefore, governmental fund financial statements include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between expenses, both direct and indirect, and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the Association and for each governmental and component unit program. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Some functions, such as administrative and financial services include expenses that are, in essence, indirect expenses of other functions. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of the goods or services offered by the programs and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program.

Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. The comparison of program revenues and expenses identifies the extent to which each program is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Association.

Net assets should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on net asset use are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the Association's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Basis of Accounting - Fund Financial Statements - Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditure/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Association or meets the following criteria:

- \* Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type; and
- \* Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

The Association reports the following major funds:

General Fund - The general fund is the general operating fund of the Association. The fund is used to account for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from other governmental units.

The following is a description of the major category and fund type within that category:

Governmental Fund - All governmental funds are accounted for using modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resources measurement focus. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Revenue Recognition - "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectable within the current period or soon thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The Association considers intergovernmental support, interest revenue and charges for sales and services as susceptible to accrual if the amount was due on or before fiscal year end and collection was within one year after year Reimbursements due for state and federally funded projects are accrued as revenue at the time the expenditures are made, or when received in advance, deferred until expenditures are made. All other revenue is recognized as payments are received.

Expenditure Recognition The measurement focus of governmental accounting is on decreases in net financial (expenditures) rather than expenses. expenditures are measurable and are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. However, principal and interest general long-term debt, which has not matured, costs, recognized when paid. Allocation of such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

The following is a description of the governmental fund types of the Association:

General Fund - The general fund is the general operating fund of the Association. The fund is used to account for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from other governmental units.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting - Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Annual appropriated budgets are legally adopted for the general fund. The Association adopts its budget in accordance with Public Act 621, the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act, which mandates an annual budget process and an annual appropriation act to implement the budget.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

**Deposits and Investments** - Statutes authorize the primary government and component units to invest in the following:

- \* In bonds, securities and other obligations of the United States or agency or instrumentality of the United States.
- \* In certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts or depository receipts of a bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a saving and loan association which is a member of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or a credit union which is insured by the National Credit Union Administration.
- \* In commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the two highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase.
- \* In United States government of federal agency obligation repurchase agreements.
- \* In banker's acceptances of United States banks.
- \* In obligations of this state or any of its political subdivisions that at the time of purchase are rated as investment grade by not less than one standard rating service.
- \* In mutual funds composed of investment vehicles which are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value.

Receivables and Payables - Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "advances to/from other funds." All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/due from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances".

All trade receivables are shown as net of allowance for uncollectible amounts.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

**Prepaid Items** - Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

Capital Assets and Depreciation - Capital assets, which include property, buildings and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Association as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost of purchase or construction. Contributed assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are also capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Depreciable _Life-Years_
Land improvements Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment Vehicles	7-15 15-40 5-20 5-20

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

### NOTE 2 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Association uses financial institutions for cash and cash equivalent purposes, which are in accordance with statutory authority.

The accounts maintained in the financial institutions are checking, savings and certificate of deposit.

At March 31, 2008, the carrying amount of the Association's deposits was \$49,762 and the bank balance was \$68,815. The differences between the balances are the result of checks issued by the Association but not yet presented for payment. The risk exposure of all cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2008, is as follows:

Insured Uninsured	\$ 68,815 -
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 68,815

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

### NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended March 31, 2008, was as follows:

	As Amended Balance April 1, 2007		Additions		Disposals		Balance March 31, 2008		
Primary Government					<u> </u>				
Governmental activities	es								
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	# EF 000			ىد		ىد	FF 000		
Land	\$ 75,000	Ş	_	\$	_	\$	75,000		
Capital assets, bein depreciated:	g								
Vehicles Buildings and	225,693		-		-		225,693		
improvements	231,800		_		_		231,800		
Land improvements	17,913		_		_		17,913		
Machinery and									
equipment <u> </u>	48,141		34,988	_		_	83,129		
Subtotal	523,547		34,988		-		558,535		
Accumulated depreciation									
Vehicles Buildings and	75,917		25,217		-		101,134		
improvements	53,154		5,795		_		58,949		
Land improvements	597		1,194		_		1,791		
Machinery and									
equipment <u></u>	10,627		6,714	_		_	17,341		
Subtotal _	140,295		38,920	_			179,215		
Net capital assets being depreciated	383,252					_	379,320		
Net capital assets	\$ 458,252					\$	454,320		

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:

Public safety \$ 38,920

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

#### NOTE 4 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Association is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, and employee injuries (workers' compensation). The Association has purchased commercial insurance for most risks of loss to which it is exposed. Settled claims relating to the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

### NOTE 5 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The annual budget is prepared by the Association management and adopted by the Association Board; subsequent amendments are approved by the Association Board. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year-end; encumbrances are not included as expenditures. During the current year, the budget was amended.

The budget has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

State statutes provide that a local unit shall not incur expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated. The approved budgets of the Association were adopted on a fund level basis.

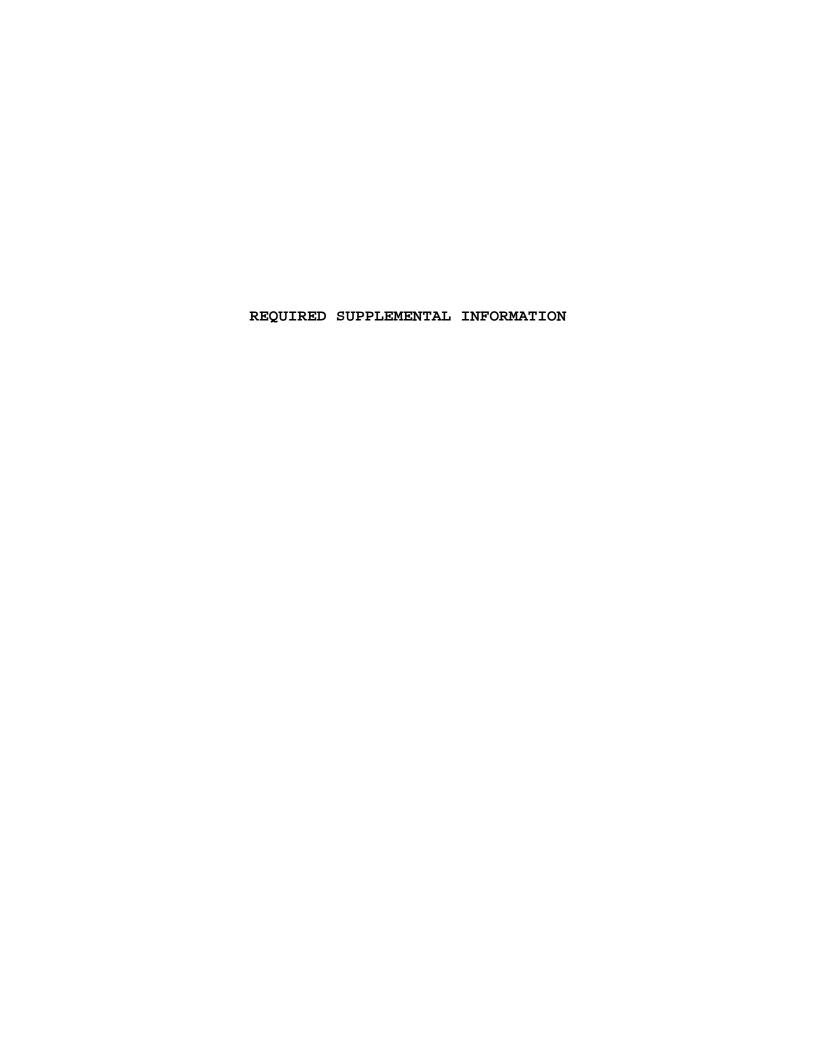
During the year ended March 31, 2008, the Association incurred no expenditures in excess of the amounts appropriated at the legal level of budgetary control.

### NOTE 6 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Fire Association paid the fire chief to provide snow plowing services. The total cost of the services were \$780.

### NOTE 7 - OPERATING LEASE

A lease agreement was signed with the Village of Quincy for the Fire Association to lease property from the Village to use for fire training. The lease commenced on July 1, 2007 and will end June 30, 2009. The lease is renewable. The lease payments are \$1 per year to be paid by July 1 each year.



# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

	Original Amended Budget Budget		_ Actual		Variance With Amended Budget			
REVENUES		_		_				
Intergovernmental support								
Charges for services								
Algansee Township	\$	42,929	\$	42,929	\$	42,929	\$	_
Butler Township		28,069		28,069		28,069		_
Quincy Township		57,790		57,790		57,790		_
Quincy Village		<u>36,325</u>	_	36,325		<u>36,325</u>		
Total intergovernmental								
support		165,113		165,113		165,113		-
Interest		_		1,403		1,460		57
Contributions		_		13,830		13,830		_
Miscellaneous				692		473		(219)
Total revenues		165,113		181,038		180,876		(162)
EXPENDITURES								
Public safety - fire protection								
Wages - Chief		9,000		9,000		9,000		_
Wages - Assistant Chief								
and captains		6,000		6,000		6,000		-
Wages - Firemen		56,460		40,107		40,107		_
Payroll taxes		5,857		4,621		4,621		_
Life insurance		1,256		1,648		1,648		_
Physicals		1,500		213		213		_
Workman's Comp insurance		4,000		4,809		4,320		489
Fire prevention		1,500		1,700		1,700		_
Postage/Freight		100		_		_		_
Supplies		5,500		2,255		2,255		_
Miscellaneous		1,350		1,295		1,344		(49)
Property and								
liability insurance		10,040		10,602		10,204		398
Professional fees		3,300		3,300		3,300		_
Advertising		200		110		110		_
Gas and oil		4,000		4,002		4,002		_
Telephone and internet		2,400		2,076		2,076		_
Heat		4,000		3,539		3,539		-
Electric		5,000		3,364		3,364		-
Water and sewer		600		405		405		-

Continued on next page

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

	Original <u>Budqet</u>	Amended Budget	Actual	Variance With Amended Budget
Truck maintenance	6,500	8,568	8,568	_
Radio maintenance	2,000	1,628	•	_
Equipment maintenance	4,000	2,980	2,980	
Building maintenance	3,600	•	•	_
_		4,504	•	1 007
Training	5,000	10,170	•	1,027
Clothing allowance	5,400	5,300	•	_
Uniforms	_	1,207	•	_
Dues and subscriptions	1,500	2,046	2,046	-
Equipment	<u> 15,000</u>	42,624	<u>42,574</u>	50
Total expenditures	165,063	178,073	176,158	1,915
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	50	2,965	4,718	1,753
FUND BALANCE - Beginning of year	53,756	53,756	53,756	
FUND BALANCE - End of year	<u>\$ 53,806</u>	<u>\$ 56,721</u>	<u>\$ 58,474</u>	\$ 1,753



#### Norman & Paulsen, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

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# REQUIRED COMMUNICATION TO THE QUINCY FIRE ASSOCIATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

July 10, 2008

To the Association Board
Quincy Fire Association, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Quincy Fire Association for the year ended March 31, 2008, and have issued our report thereon dated July 10, 2008. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

# Our Responsibility Under U.S. Generally Accepted Auditing Standards

As stated in our engagement letter dated April 21, 2008, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to express opinions about whether the financial statements prepared by management with your oversight are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your responsibilities.

## Planned Scope and Timing of the Audit

We performed the audit according to the planned scope and timing previously communicated to you in our engagement letter.

### Significant Accounting Policies

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter, we will advise management about the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. The significant accounting policies used by the Quincy Fire Association are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during the year. We noted no transactions entered into by the governmental unit during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. There are no significant transactions that have been recognized in the financial statements in a different period than when the transaction occurred.

### Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. There were no sensitive estimates affecting the financial statements.

### Disclosures

The disclosures in the financial statements are neutral, consistent, and clear. Certain financial statement disclosures may be particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users.

### Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no difficulties in performing and completing our audit.

### Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements, if any.

### Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

### Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated July 10, 2008.

### Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the governmental unit's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

### Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the governmental unit's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

### Internal Control Matters

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Quincy Fire Association, for the year ended March 31, 2008, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered its internal control as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the following deficiencies to be significant deficiencies in internal control:

The relatively small number of people involved in the accounting functions of the Association makes it difficult to adequately segregate duties. Segregation of accounting duties is a fundamental method of strengthening internal control. However, in deciding what internal control procedures should be implemented, the Board must consider the costs of implementing them and weigh those costs against the benefits to be derived from their implementation.

All Michigan governments are required to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals (GAAP). This is a responsibility of the Association's management. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires internal controls over both (1) recording, processing, and summarizing accounting data (i.e., maintaining internal books and records), and (2) reporting government-wide and fund financial statements, including the related footnotes (i.e., external financial reporting). As is the case with most small and medium-sized entities, the Association has historically relied on its independent external auditors to assist in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements and footnotes as part of its external financial reporting process.

Accordingly, the Association's ability to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP is based, in part, on its reliance on its *external* auditors, who cannot, by definition, be considered a part of the government's *internal* controls. This condition was caused by the Association's determination that it is more cost effective to outsource the preparation of its annual financial statements to the auditors than to incur the time and expense of obtaining the necessary training and expertise required for the Association to perform this task internally.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or a combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Association's internal control. We believe that the deficiencies described above are material weaknesses.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of management, Council, and others within the Municipality, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Sincerely,

Norman in Paulson, P.C.

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